HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 20 RAILroad laborers for Joliet; 25 for Wheaton; 25 for Elgin; 25 for Aurora; 25 for Batavia; 25 for Geneva; 25 for St. Charles; 25 for Dundee; 25 for Marengo; 25 for Belvidere; 25 for Rockford; 25 for Freeport; 25 for Dixon; 25 for Sterling; 25 for Fulton City; 25 for Morrison; 25 for Lyndon; 25 for Prophetstown; 25 for Fulton; 25 for Clinton; 25 for Tipton; 25 for Davenport; 25 for Muscatine; 25 for Burlington; 25 for Keokuk; 25 for Quincy; 25 for Hannibal; 25 for St. Joseph; 25 for Council Bluffs; 25 for Omaha; 25 for Nebraska City; 25 for Plattsmouth; 25 for Lincoln; 25 for Beatrice; 25 for Fairbury; 25 for Hebron; 25 for Kearney; 25 for Grand Island; 25 for Columbus; 25 for Fremont; 25 for Blair; 25 for Tekamah; 25 for Decatur; 25 for Omaha; 25 for Council Bluffs; 25 for Des Moines; 25 for Iowa City; 25 for Cedar Rapids; 25 for Marion; 25 for Clinton; 25 for Dubuque; 25 for Prairie du Chien; 25 for La Crosse; 25 for Winona; 25 for St. Paul; 25 for Minneapolis; 25 for St. Anthony; 25 for Duluth; 25 for Red Wing; 25 for Hastings; 25 for Winona; 25 for Rochester; 25 for Owatonna; 25 for Faribault; 25 for Northfield; 25 for Mankato; 25 for New Ulm; 25 for Glencoe; 25 for Hutchinson; 25 for Litchfield; 25 for Willmar; 25 for Sauk Centre; 25 for Alexandria; 25 for Fergus Falls; 25 for Moorhead; 25 for Bismarck; 25 for Yankton; 25 for Sioux City; 25 for Cheyenne; 25 for Laramie; 25 for Denver; 25 for Colorado Springs; 25 for Pueblo; 25 for Trinidad; 25 for Santa Fe; 25 for Albuquerque; 25 for Los Vegas; 25 for Las Cruces; 25 for El Paso; 25 for Fort Worth; 25 for Dallas; 25 for Austin; 25 for Houston; 25 for Galveston; 25 for Shreveport; 25 for Vicksburg; 25 for Jackson; 25 for Meridian; 25 for Mobile; 25 for Montgomery; 25 for Selma; 25 for Atlanta; 25 for Augusta; 25 for Charleston; 25 for Savannah; 25 for Jacksonville; 25 for Tallahassee; 25 for Pensacola; 25 for Mobile; 25 for New Orleans; 25 for Baton Rouge; 25 for Natchez; 25 for Vicksburg; 25 for Memphis; 25 for Nashville; 25 for Chattanooga; 25 for Knoxville; 25 for Bristol; 25 for Lynchburg; 25 for Richmond; 25 for Petersburg; 25 for Norfolk; 25 for Washington; 25 for Baltimore; 25 for Philadelphia; 25 for New York; 25 for Albany; 25 for Troy; 25 for Rutland; 25 for Burlington; 25 for Montreal; 25 for Quebec; 25 for Portland; 25 for Boston; 25 for Worcester; 25 for Springfield; 25 for Hartford; 25 for New Haven; 25 for Bridgeport; 25 for Stamford; 25 for Norwalk; 25 for Rye; 25 for Port Chester; 25 for New Rochelle; 25 for Mount Vernon; 25 for Yonkers; 25 for Hastings; 25 for Dobbs Ferry; 25 for Tarrytown; 25 for Sing Sing; 25 for Peekskill; 25 for Fishkill; 25 for Poughkeepsie; 25 for Rhinebeck; 25 for Hudson; 25 for Catskill; 25 for Coxsackie; 25 for Athens; 25 for Hudson; 25 for Albany; 25 for Troy; 25 for Schenectady; 25 for Amsterdam; 25 for Fonda; 25 for Canajoharie; 25 for Little Falls; 25 for Utica; 25 for Rome; 25 for Oneida; 25 for Syracuse; 25 for Auburn; 25 for Geneva; 25 for Canandaigua; 25 for Rochester; 25 for Batavia; 25 for Buffalo; 25 for Niagara Falls; 25 for Lockport; 25 for Medina; 25 for Albion; 25 for Brockport; 25 for Rochester; 25 for Canandaigua; 25 for Geneva; 25 for Auburn; 25 for Syracuse; 25 for Oneida; 25 for Rome; 25 for Utica; 25 for Little Falls; 25 for Canajoharie; 25 for Fonda; 25 for Amsterdam; 25 for Schenectady; 25 for Troy; 25 for Albany; 25 for Hudson; 25 for Catskill; 25 for Coxsackie; 25 for Athens; 25 for Hudson

The Chicago Tribune.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN TEXAS

We have neglected so fair means or by trouble occasion for exposing and denouncing the outrage which have been perpetrated upon the people of New York city under the cover of official authority. Those outrages were charged to Democratic rule; but, when most the colonies are permitted under Republican rule, it is an less our duty to expose the evil, and make an effort for its abatement. Such a case seems to be starving the nation in the face from the unfortunate State of Texas, which seems to be in many respects, as body-misgoverned as New York; for whereas New York has only had its debt increased a hundred million of dollars in two years, on a total valuation of sixteen hundred millions, Texas has had her increased five millions in a much shorter space of time, upon a valuation of only two hundred and fifty millions; and whereas New York's bad rulers have been of her own choosing, and can, at the worst, be turned out at the next election, those of Texas have been foisted upon her at the point of the bayonet and despite of the popular vote.

The facts in the case of Texas have come to us in the shape of an open letter to Hon. Carl Schurz, from thirty-two respectable citizens of Texas, which letter the writers request us to publish. We will, instead, give our readers the essential facts addressed, eliminating all the coloring and possible exaggeration due to smiling on the part of the writers, and necessarily omitting many of the details with which they fortify their general statements.

Texas resumed its nominal existence as a State of the Union in May, 1870, the act of Congress on the subject having been passed on the 30th of March preceding. The Legislature, which had been chosen on the 1st of December, 1869, commenced its regular sessions in the following May. Previous to that session having been previously held for the purpose of transacting the preliminaries to gaining admission into the Union. Among the wrongful acts which the signers of the letter allege against this Legislature is that it has arbitrarily prolonged its own existence for two years beyond the period for which it was chosen, viz., "two years from the day of the general election," (Const., Sec. 4, Art. 3.) that body having already passed an act declaring its term prolonged through 1872. Accompanying this usurpation of authority are acts voting away two millions of the public funds and bonds, to various railroad and other corporations. It has also levied taxes amounting to $7,000,000 per annum, of which $3,826,000 is a twenty-five-mill tax upon every dollar of taxable property in the State, and the balance (of which $250,000 is a special levy on counties for State troops and militia division expenses) comes in the shape of poll-tax, licenses, etc. Besides these grievous levy upon the property and industry of a State only exhausted by Indian and Mexican depredations, as well as by four years of civil war, and by five years of military occupation, the State is already run in debt by this Legislature to the tune of $40,000,000 for bonds subscribed and conscription. This last will, according to the writers of this letter, be "repealed" and "a close of the session," people are allowed to other "honest men law-makers." This, or course, is another way of saying the debt will be repudiated; and, if this must happen, it certainly ought to occur without delay. Indeed, the commonsense of the matter is that if they are determined not to be bound by the repudiation of the Legislature, they ought to assemble and file a *consat*, as did the tax-payers of South Carolina a few months since—an act which would greatly lessen the chances of a repetition of the debt.

Spending money which does not belong to them, nor yet to those they represent is, however, the worst characteristic of the Texas Legislature. It has co-operated with Governor Davis (himself installed in his office only through fraud according to these writers,) in consummating, through legislative and executive acts, the most extraordinary and wholesale system of centralization which has ever been attempted in a land of nominal liberty. According to the system which Governor Davis and his Legislature have organized, and organized with a view to its self-perpetuation, all force of a military or police nature centers in the hands of Governor, all the schools are officered and directed from State headquarters, the Superintendent being appointed by the Governor, and all local officers by the Superintendent; and all elections are conducted under the auspices of the Governor's cabinet, which are clothed with extraordinary authority for enforcing their ticket upon the people of any section. Those elections can take place only at the county seats; and the voters to whom it is not for the interest of the ruling party to furnish special facilities must make two journeys to the county seat for each vote which they cast. The Governor's Registrar is there to control the registration, and the Governor's police, who, during the month reviewing the registering and polling days, number about 2,000 in the 131 counties of the State, and cost the people $456,720 per year—about the same as the entire expense of the State Government in addition to the war. The remainder of the police are 40 officers and 210 privates for the State police, all appointed from among the Governor's personal supporters, constantly on duty throughout the State. It is natural that their most arduous efforts should be devoted to "spotting" the leading Republican opponents of the man who employed them. The method in which the polling of the citizens is regulated is thus described in the letter inferred to:

> "The Governor, under a bungling pretense of securing a fair election, appoints registers for each county, always a partisan of his own—the county judge and clerk of the district court should in some way be consulted, the Governor does not consult them, but appoints a man of his party, as far as he knows, of these of his partisans, to whom he gives the power to appoint the judges of election in each precinct, expensive fares, amounting in some instances to $100 (the fees and election expenses) comes in the shape of poll-tax, licenses, etc. Besides these grievous levy upon the property and industry of a State only exhausted by Indian and Mexican depredations, as well as by four years of civil war, and by five years of military occupation, the State is already run in debt by this Legislature to the tune of $40,000,000 for bonds subscribed and conscription. This last will, according to the writers of this letter, be "repealed" and "a close of the session," people are allowed to other "honest men law-makers." This, or course, is another way of saying the debt will be repudiated; and, if this must happen, it certainly ought to occur without delay. Indeed, the commonsense of the matter is that if they are determined not to be bound by the repudiation of the Legislature, they ought to assemble and file a *consat*, as did the tax-payers of South Carolina a few months since—an act which would greatly lessen the chances of a repetition of the debt.
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> "We cannot think that the Judges have had the idea that the people would sit quietly down and submit to the usurpation of power, and the subversion of their rights without resistance. They must have supposed that the people would act as they have hoped by this series of outrages to goad the people into resistance, and then they would be crushed, and then they have thought the result would be clear.
>
> "It further urges the people not to be the *first* to commit an overt act of violence, leaving them to understand that as soon as the Federal authorities attempt to seize the "President," or any other representative Mormon, blood-letting will begin in earnest. There are, doubtless, a greater number of fools to the acre in Utah than in any other part of the world. Undoubtedly, the ignorant and superstitious rabble would rush blindly against a wall of Federal bayonets if Brigham Young should tell them to do so. And if he should prophesy that they would escape unharmed from Heaven and destroy the forces opposed to them, or that ten legions of angels would be seen fighting on their side as soon as battle should be joined, they would believe it implicitly. But Brigham and his seventy fellowbumbugs are not going to put *their* necks at hazard on any such issue.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

An assemblage of resurrectionists in Virginia have made a discovery which will be news to the Republican party of the country, and ought to be news even to the people of Virginia. They have discovered that the Republican party and the old Whig party are identical, and, therefore, urge the "Whigs of Virginia" to return to "the faith of their fathers."

The Whig party, as a political organization, departed this life on a very damp, disagreeable day in November, 1856, and in the grave with it were quietly deposited all of the distinctive policies advocated and proposed by that party in its lifetime. The members of the Whig party generally accepted the situation. Two years later, together with a disaffected portion of the Democracy, they formed what was known as the American, or Know-Nothing, party. After a brief existence that party expired in November, 1856, and all the pro-slavery Whigs joined the Democratic party.

The Republican party was not the legitimate offspring, immediately, of the principles of the Whig party. The Whig party had sunk into a hopeless minority—almost as hopeless as the present Democratic party. It was strongest, politically, in the South. Its demise and the transfer of its pro-slavery members to the Democratic party left the Democratic party to elect Buchanan in 1856, notwithstanding hosts of Democrats had united with the anti-slavery party and a portion of the Whigs to organize the new party. Charles Sumner, Robert Rantoul, N. P. Banks, and George S. Boutwell were the leading Democrats of Massachusetts who rallied to the Republican party. Hannibal Hamlin, who had been a Democratic member of Congress and Senator from Maine, John P. Hale, who had held the same offices in New Hampshire, led their old friends into the new party.

Salmon P. Chase never was a Whig nor had the slightest affection for Whig principles, except on the slavery question. In Ohio, and all over the West, a majority of the leaders of the Republican party came from the Democratic ranks. These men did not organize or join the Republican party for the purpose of reviving the defunct Whig party, or the obsolescent policies of that organization. The first Republican Governor and the first United States Senator elected by the Republicans of Illinois were taken from the Democrats. A large majority of all the persons elected to Congress from this State, since 1856, have been old Democrats, and, what is true of Illinois is true of all the Northwestern States. These gentlemen in Virginia who have discovered that the Republican party is but the old Whig party under a new name, and that it has no principles or policy but those inherited from the venerable decedent, have read the history of the country imperfectly, or have very erroneous ideas of what the Republican party was organized for. Here is their declaration:

> Resolved, That the Whigs in Virginia, in standing by the faith of their fathers are agreeing with us in all that relates to the theory of government, of organization, the protection of American industry and manufactures, the system of National Banking, the right of Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and the construction of our great national commercial highways, are Republicans, save in name."

The old Whig theory of governmental organization was that governments were instituted to take care of the people, to regulate their domestic affairs, to deal with them as infants, to tell them how much they should produce, and where, and to whom, and for how much they should sell it, and, generally, the officers of the government were to exercise a parental care and guidance over the people, lest the latter should come to want. The people's duty was to pay taxes, that of the government to expend the proceeds; the people were to be grateful for what the beneficent government did for them, and the government was not to be hampered or embarrassed in its administration by vulgar demands of responsibility, or by any limitations in the matter of the power to tax and to expend. When did the Republican party ever repudiate that theory? When did the Republican party ever declare that it was not its theory of government? The "protection of American industry and manufactures" was the old doctrine of Henry Clay and the Whigs of his day, but even Henry Clay would stand appalled by the tariff laws of 1871. That policy was buried in the lifetime of its author, and no one has failed to understand that he was repudiated by the people, as opposed to the enlightenment of the age. Where and when did the Republican party resurrect the "American system," or in any way recognize it as part of the policy of the Republican party? The National Banking system of the present day differs so widely from the National Bank which the Whigs, a generation or two ago, supported, that we question whether the Whigs of Virginia, who, by the way, opposed that bank, can discover the faintest resemblance between the two. Certainly, the Republican party has not made the establishment of a National Bank part of its policy. Nor has the Republican party of the United States made the appropriation of $50,000,000 to build the James River and Kanawha Canal a test of fidelity to Republican principles. How the Whigs in Virginia who are now revisiting the glimpses of the moon may feel on that subject we do not know; but if they join the Republican party under any impression that it has any special interest in the building of that canal, or in taxing the people for any such purpose, they will be disappointed. The Government of the United States was not established to dig canals; nor to make pig-iron, or cotton cloth. Its business is to administer the laws; to impose such taxes as are necessary for the support of the Government, and execute the laws, and pay the interest on the public debt. Any other tax or for any other purpose is robbery; and when robbery of the people is made part of the Republican platform the people will bury the party, as it did the Whig party when that was made its leading principle.

In his most speech at Cincinnati, Secretary Boutwell said that he had disposed of $130,000,000 of the new 5 per cent bonds, and had commenced paying interest thereon. This Syndicate loan was negotiated prior to the 1st of September, and Mr. Boutwell remembered some of the public debt shown only $63,130,550 of that low outstanding—that being the amount taken by the National Banks prior to the advent of the Syndicate. The October debt statement will be due in a day or two, and will publish for the information of the country whether this $130,000,000 which the Secretary says has been subscribed, and on which he admits the interest has commenced running, will become visible in the figures of said statement. If the official exhibit shows that the debt has been increased to the extent indicated and divided upon the Secretary in his Cincinnati speech, then it will be in order to inquire why he has violated the law which forbids any increase of the funded debt. If the law had advised a suitable penalty for its violation—such as a fine of $10,000 each and imprisonment—probably the transgression would not have been committed. And we make bold to say that if Congress had supposed that the Secretary, or any other person, would deliberately violate it, they would have made such violation an indictable offense.

There is a conspicuous absence of any resolution in favor of "protection" in the platform of the Massachusetts Republicans. The omission recalls forcibly the series of ill-tempered letters written by Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, to Hon. Wm. Wilson, of Massachusetts, two or three years ago, in which Carey savagely denounced New England for her alleged betrayal of "American industry," by which he meant the growing disbelief in New England in the virtue and healing grace of that system which Carey and

must consult with him." Nothing so charms an ignorant people as something that has about it the appearance of superstition, and I did not want these men to see the syringe, or to know of its existence. The syringe, at once lighted a fallow candle, handed it to "Cap," and pointed to a small room. The man led the way, set the light down, and left me alone. I now took out my syringe, adjusted the needle to the syringe, filled it with a solution of the acetate of morphine, put the little instrument into my vest pocket, and returned to the room.

"After waiving my hand in the air, I said, 'Gentlemen, I am very old; give it to me, and I'll perform a cure that you'll never forget.' All eyes now took upon that man and the sick man. From the corner of the latter's eye I could see that he was watching me and the sick man. From the corner of the latter's eye I could see that he was watching me and the sick man. From the corner of the latter's eye I could see that he was watching me

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

A Chicago Tax Case Before the Supreme Court.

F. M. Haines and His Pay as a Member of the Legislature.

Interesting Legal Correspondence From Ottawa.

Affairs in the City Courts—Yesterday's Record.

SUPREME COURT.

A CHICAGO TAX MATTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—6. Elsee Sand vs. City of Chicago. The argument in this case was upon the point as to the right of the City Collector to apply for judgment in March, 1871, it being contended that Section 3, Article 9, of the new constitution prohibited such application, and operated as a bar to any judgment for that year. The section is as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, for State, county, or municipal, or other purposes, that a return of such to the proper officer making sale thereof, and the deed of such officer, shall be made to accrue to the owner of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no forfeiture of the estate sold for such State taxes or assessments but by said officer upon the judgment of some court of record."

Mr. Tuley, for the plaintiff in error, argued that this section was not intended to repeal, and only took away the power of the General Assembly to authorize the City Collector to apply for judgment for taxes and assessments. The section affirmed no power to be taken and exercised as a whole; the first and second clauses cannot, in construing, be severed. The argument in this case was upon the question, as they relate to the same subject matter, and the last refers to the first clause. The first clause clearly contemplates legislative action, which, however, in part or severally repeal all laws incompatible with the section, and it may part of the section requires or authorizes legislative action, no part of it would be operative until such action is had. And those who put in this section, as reported by the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, provided that but one sale should be had each year for taxes and assessments. The case was argued by Judge Underwood, to the effect that unless this provision was made the section would be inoperative and unincreased, in their action, of this provision the Legislature would be powerless.

He argued that the first clause could not be separately said, and, consequently, could not be construed and the motive of making the first clause was to have a general law. That the provision was not, and was not intended to be, self-executing, and as the Legislature was empowered in their newly-elected associates, who, as